#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: U//エラ/とUUL ULL STATE ST "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064830012-5

Direct Amidation of Carboxylic Acids

SOV/79-29-6-67/72

phosphinic acids are listed. There are 1 table and 11 refer-

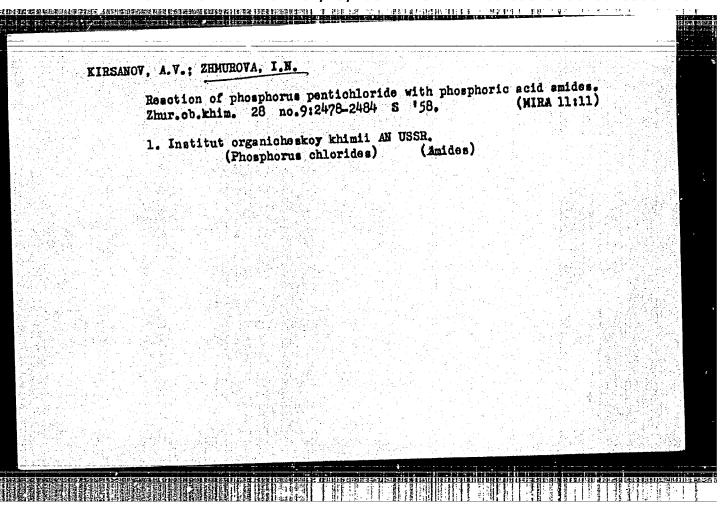
ences, 2 of which are Soviet.

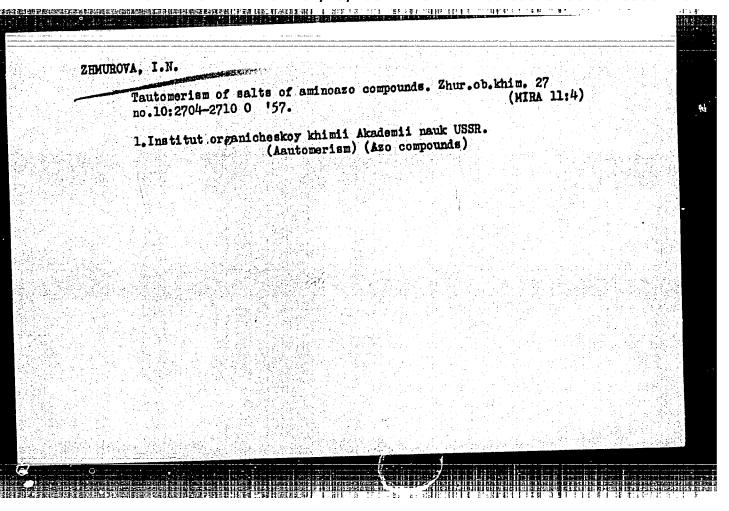
ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences

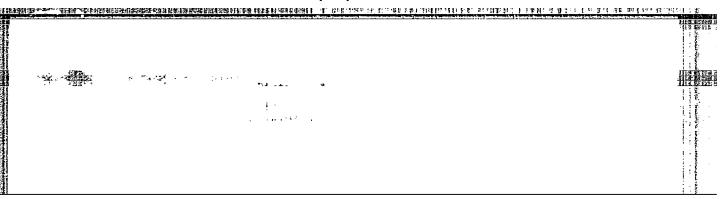
of the Ukrainian SSR)

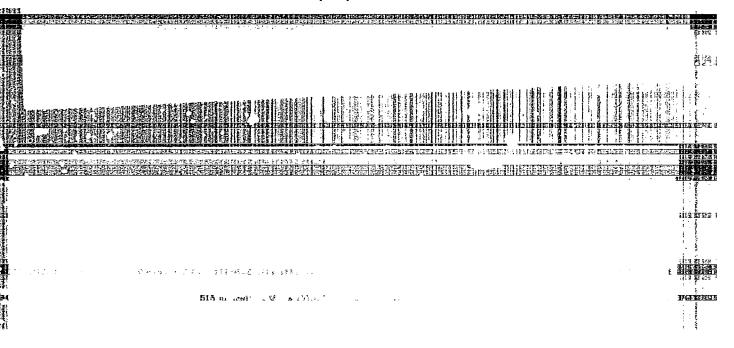
SUBMITTED: May 6, 1958

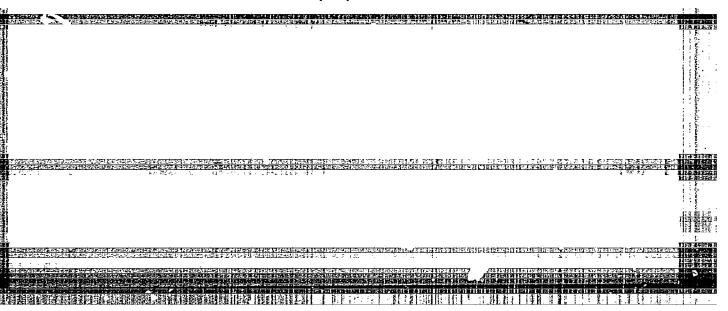
Card 3/3

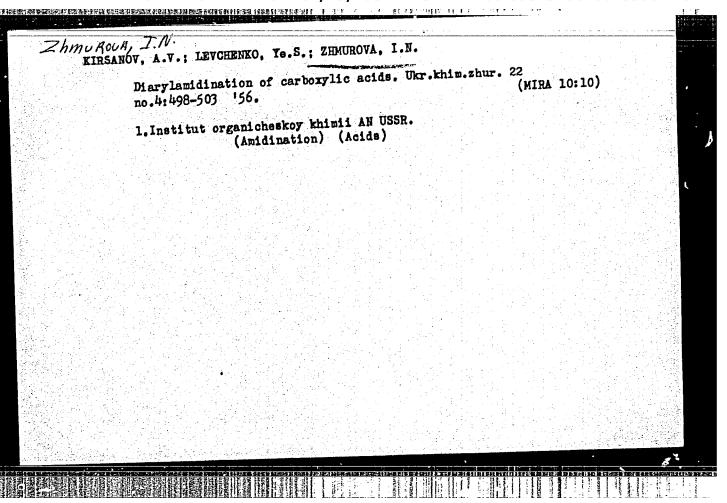












ZHMUR	Restors on N-(alkylthionocarbamato) phosphoricarbamato) thiophosphoric acids. Ukr. khim.	ic and N-(alkylthiono- zhur. 22 no.5:627-629 (MIRA 10:6)
	l. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii n (Phosphoric acid)	auk USSR.

ZHMUROVA, Z.I.; KHAIMOV-MAL'KOV, V.Ya.; AKULENOK, Ye.M.; BAGDASAROV, Kh.S.

Distribution of an isomorphic impurity in crystals of Zn(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O and K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> during crystallization.

Kristallografia 8 no.6:936-937 N-D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

5/070/62/007/003/015/026 E132/E460

AUTHORS:

Name and the second second

Khaimov-Mal'kov, V.Ya., Zhmurova, Z.I.,

Bagdasarov, Kh.S., Akulenok, Ye.M.

TITLE:

On the question of the sectorial growth of crystals

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.3, 1962, 437-441

Certain regularities in the production of macrononuniformities in crystals during their growth from solution are The connection between the forms of the growth pyramids and the conditions of crystallization are examined. Using the example of alums it is shown that the development of a sectorial structure is connected with the trapping by the growing crystal of mechanical impurities and with the inclusion of structural impurities. The following signs can be used to diagnose the kinds of defects in crystals. The relative rate of growth of a face which is being spoilt is, in the case of structural impurities, significantly decreased (blocking) but in the case of mechanical impurities it is significantly increased. In the first case, if the symmetry of the crystal allows it, the defective face forms the basic shape of the crystal and in Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

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S/070/62/007/003/015/026 E132/E460

On the question of the sectorial ...

the second case it is tapered out. The degree of spoiling of the growth pyramids (degree of trapping of impurities) decreases with increasing supersaturation for structural impurities but decreases for mechanical impurities. For high concentrations of structural impurities the surface of an affected face has a specific character of peeling flakes. (Mechanical impurities are insoluble particles or colloidal bodies in suspension, structural impurities are ions or dyes in solution which enter the crystal as isomorphous replacements.) There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR

(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1961

Card 2/2

ZHUK, YA., PAVLOVSK Grain						
Mechanization of th	ne grain clean	ing work.,	MTS, 12, no.	1, 1952.		
프랑크 왕인이는 영호령의 위하는 왕이 왕이는 동안당시						
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). Monthly List of	Russian Acces	sions, Libra	ry of Congres	s. May	1953%	Unclassified

ZERUYDA, V. B.

DESE/Irrigation 1902.0000 Ner/Apr 1948

"The Kara-Eum Canal, "V. B. Zhmayda, "pp

"Geog v Shkole" No 2

Gives historical background of project from time of Peter I and subsequent efforts to complete it. Canal to extend from banks of Ama-Darlya River to Murgab River, a distance of 437 km, and later will be connected with Tedthen River in Turkistan. Canal considered basis for developing animal husbandry, fishing industry, etc. of region. Canal will hendle 1% of yearly flow of Ami-Darlya River and will triple water resources from all other rivers in Turkistan.

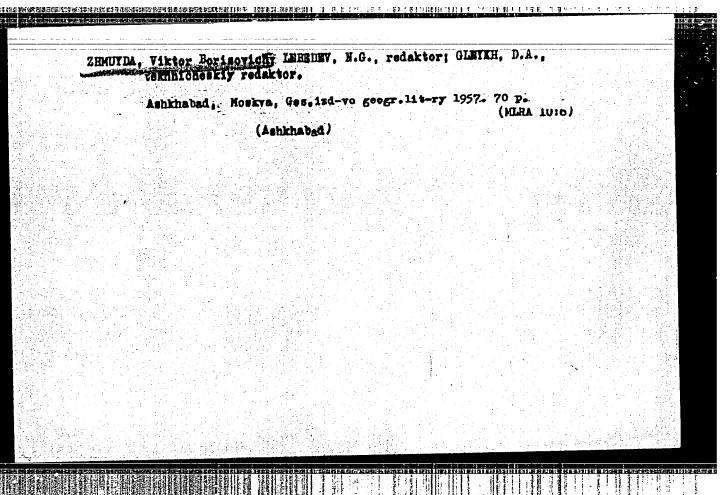
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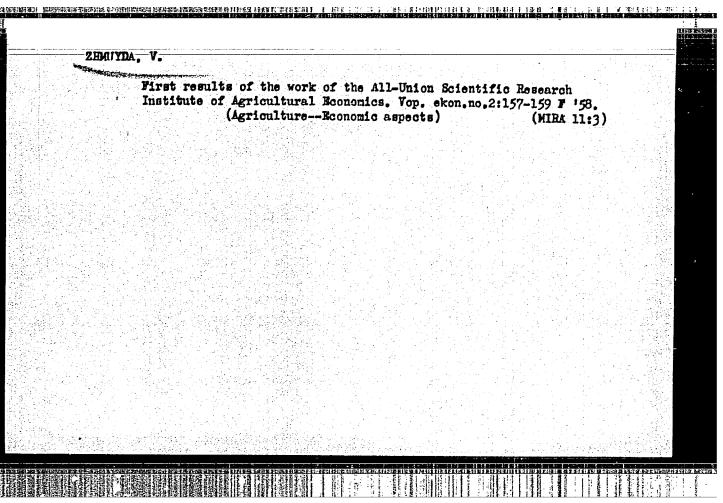
ZHMUYDA, V.B.

ALAMPIYEV. P.M., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, dotsent; GRIGOR YEV, A.L., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; ZHMUYDA. V.B., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; bikh nauk, dotsent; LOYTER, M.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; iyalikov, N.I., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, dotsent; HIKITIN, N.P., professor; TUTYKHIN, B.A., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, dotsent; CHEHDANTSEV, Gleb Hikanorovich, doktor ekonomicheskikh dotsent; CHEHDANTSEV, Gleb Hikanorovich, doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, professor; DZHAVAKHISHVILI, A.A., professor; GVELESIYANI, G.G., dotsent; GAIKIN, P.D., redaktor; HODIONOTA, T.A., redaktor; MAKHA-ROVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Economic geography of the U.S.S.R.; Soviet Socialist republics; Ukrainian, Moldavian, White Russian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Ukrainian, Moldavian, White Russian, Lithuanian, Kazakh, Usbek, Karelo-Finnish, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Kazakh, Usbek, Kirghiz, Tajik, turkmen] Ekonomicheskaia geografiia SSSE; Sovetskie Kirghiz, Tajik, turkmen] Ekonomicheskaia, Moldavskaia, Belorusskaia, sotsialisticheskie Respubliki: Ukrainskaia, Moldavskaia, Belorusskaia, Litovskaia, Latviiskaia, Estonskaia, Karelo-Finskaia, Grusinskaia, Litovskaia, Latviiskaia, Estonskaia, Karelo-Finskaia, Grusinskaia, Aserbaidshanskaia, Armianskaia, Kasakhskaia, Usbekskaia, Kirgisskaia, Aserbaidshanskaia, Armianskaia, Kasakhskaia, Usbekskaia, Kirgisskaia, Tadshikskaia, Turkmengkaia, Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog, isd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1954, 426 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:1)

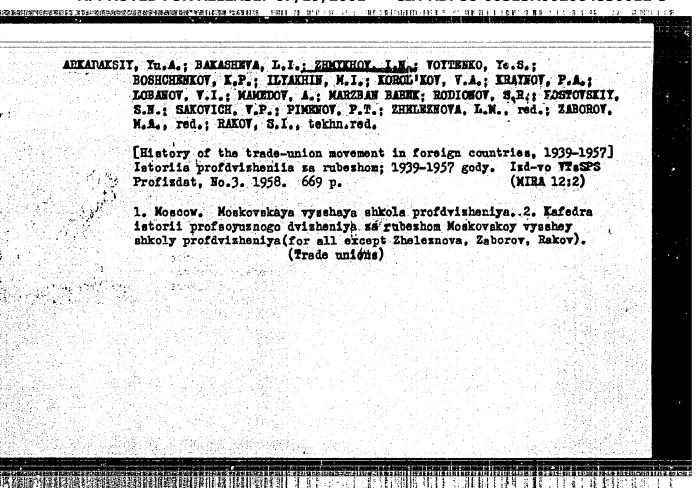


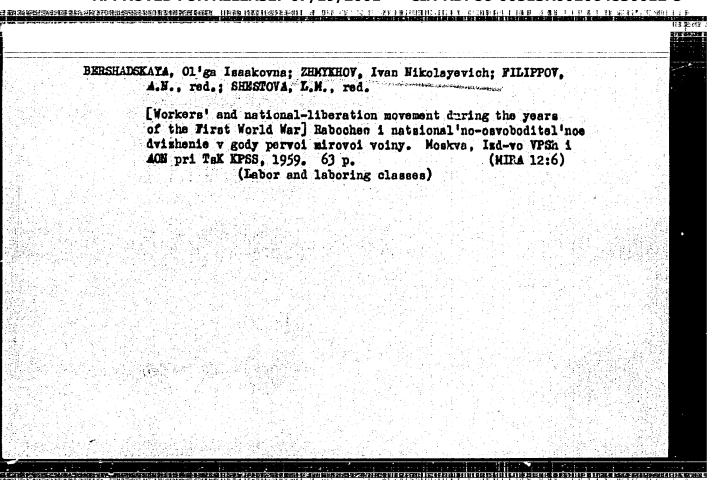
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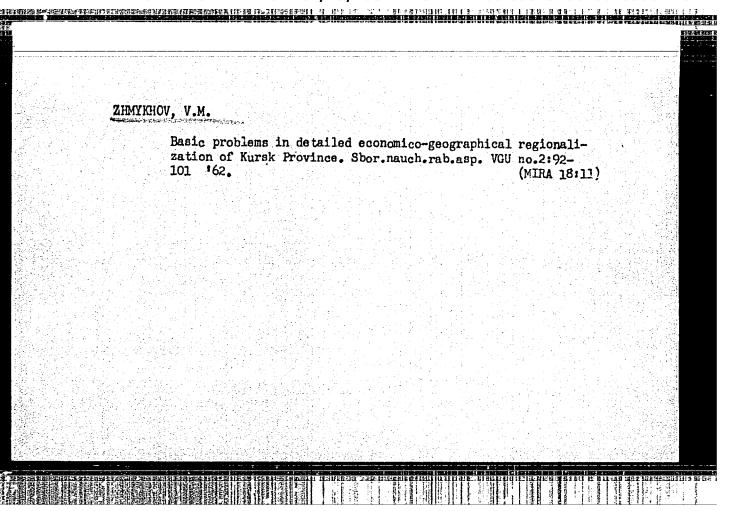


L. ZHMYKHOV			
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	Agriculture		
7. Valleys	of industrious people	, Vokrug sveta, no. 11, 1952	
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2.	ussr (60	00)										
4.	Agricul	ture	- China									
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ZHMYKOV, Ivan Hikolayevich; BERSHADSKAYA, U.I., red.; HAUMOV, K.M., tekin, red. [International labor and national-liberation movement during the Second World War]. Mezhdunarolnos rahoches i natsional'noosvoboditel'noe dvizhenie v period Vtoroi Mirovoi voiny. Moskva, Vysshaia partiinaia shkola pri TsK KPSS, 1958. 54 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Labor and laboring classes)

ZENTROV. Ivan Mikolavsvich: KUNIMA, V.E., redaktor: MAUMOV, K.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Lebor movement in England in 1918-1939] Rabochee dvizhenie Anglii v 1918-1939 godakh. Moskva; Vysshaia partiimaia shkola pri TeK KPSS, 1956. 44 p.

(Great Britain-Labor and laboring classes)

ZHMIKHOV. I.W.; KOROL'KOV, V.A.; ERAYNOV, P.A.; ZHRLEZHOVA, L.M., redaktor;

RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[History of the trade union movement in foreign countries; in the first stage of the general orieis of capitalism] Istoriia profsolusnogo dvizheniia ma rubezhom; na pervom etape obshchego krizisa kmpitalizma. [Moskve] Isd-vo VYESPS Profisdat. Pt. 2. 1955, 167 p.

(MIRA 9:10)

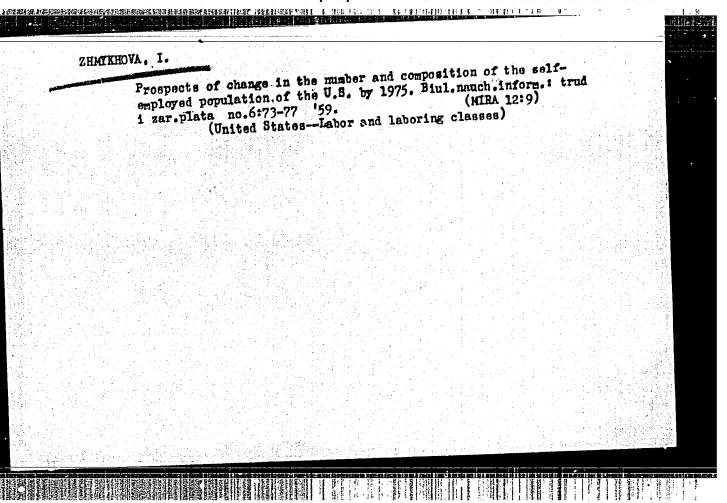
1. Moscow. Vyashaya shkola profdvizheniya.

(Trade unions)

ZHMYKHOVA, Anna; BORODIN, Ye., red.; GERSHANOV, Ye., red.; GURYYANOV, S., red.; KARZANOV, V., red.; IVANOV, Ye., red.; MAMSUROVA, L., red.; MEDVEDEV, A., rod.; KADYROVA, Z., red.

[International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; academic lectrues on the "International labor and trade-union movement"] Mezhdunarodnaia konfederatsiia svobodnykh profsoiuzov; uchebnye lektsii po distsipline "Mezhdunarodnoe rabochee i profsoiuznoe dvizhenie. Moskva, Kursy profdvizhenia dlia profaktivistov iz stran Azii, Afriki i Latinskoi Ameriki, 1963. 51 p. (MIRA 17:9)

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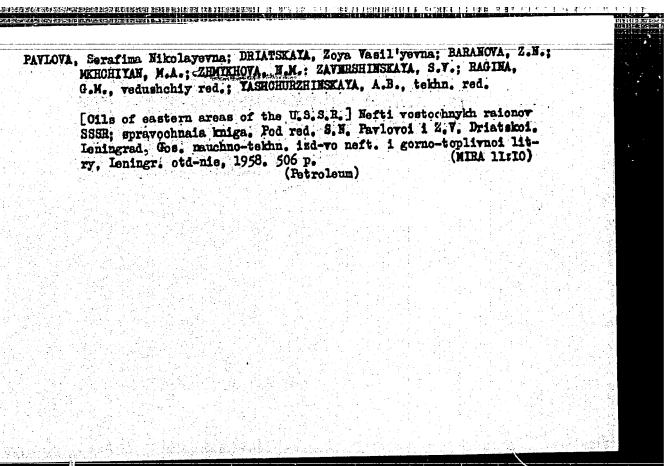
LAZUTKIN, Ye.S.; RUSANOV, Ye.S.; EYDEL'MAN, R.A.; TRUBNIKOV, S.V.; KAPLAN,
I.I.; ZACORODNIKOV, M.I.; COL'TSOV, A.N.; TATARIHOVA, N.I.; SONIN,
I.I.; ZACORODNIKOV, M.I.; doktor geogr.nauk; ANTOSENKOV, Ye.G.;
M.Ya.; SHISHKIN, N.I.; doktor geogr.nauk; ANTOSENKOV, Ye.G.;
ZHYKHOVA, I.I.; KOSYAKOV, P.O.; MATROZOVA, I.I.; ZELENSKIY, G.N.;
SEMENKOV, Ya.S.; ZALKIND, A.I., red.; RUSANOV, Ye.S., red.; SHTEYNER,
A.V., red.; MIKHAL'GHENKO,N.Z.,red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

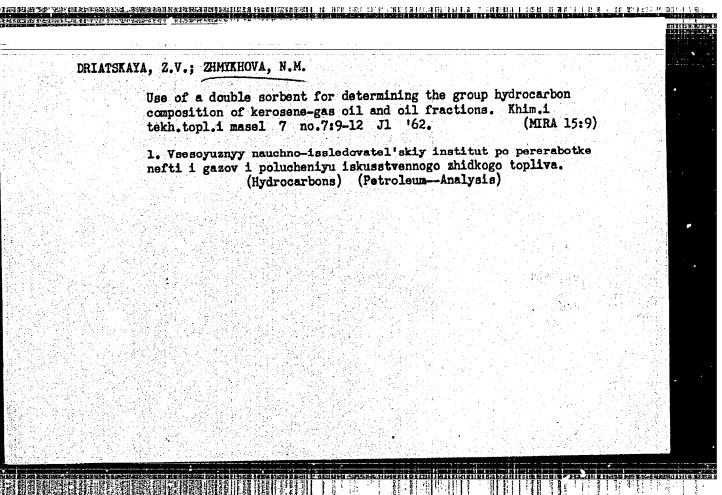
[Manpower of the U.S.S.R.; problems in distribution and utilization]
Trudovye resursy SSSR; problemy raspredeleniia i ispol'zovaniia. Pod
red. N.I.Shishkina. Moskva,Izd-vo ekon.lit-ry, 1961. 243 p. (MIRA 14:12)

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

(Manpower)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064830012-5"





ZHMYKHOVA, N.M

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

sov/6443

Pavlova, Serafima Nikolayevna, Zoya Vasil'yevna Driatskaya, Mariya Artemovna Mkhchiyan, Zoya Nikolayevna Baranova, <u>Nataliya</u> Mikhaylovna Zhmykhova, and Sof'ya Viktorovna Zavershinskaya

Nefti vostochnykh rayonov SSSR; spravochnaya kniga (Oils of the Eastern Regions of the U.S.S.R.; a Handbook) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 607 p. Errata slip inserted. 2660 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): S.N. Pavlova and Z.V. Driatskaya; Executive Ed.: K.F. Kleymenova; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for personnel of the petroleumindustry engaged in planning, designing, geological exploration,
production, refining, and scientific research. It can also be used
by teachers and students specializing in petrochemistry.

COVERAGE: This handbook complements the edition of 1958. It contains petroleum-research data for the period 1957-1961. The text describes crudes taken from new petroleum deposits in areas from the

Card 1/A

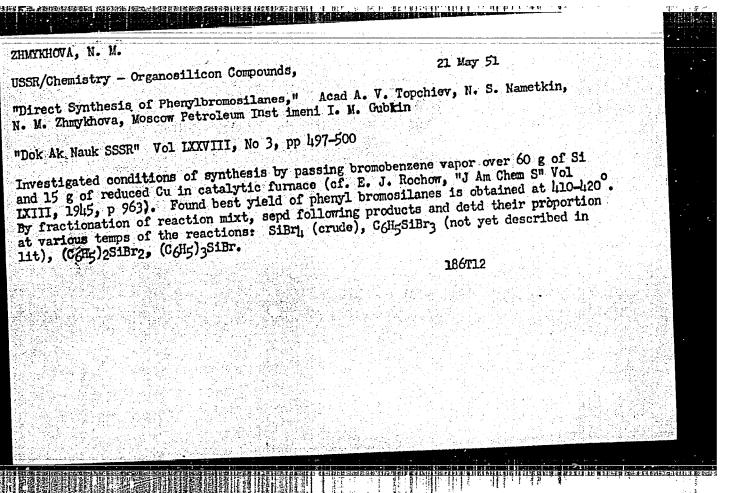
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Oils of the Eastern Regions (Cont.) SOV/6443 Volga region to Sakhalin. The following characteristics are given: physicochemical properties, elementary composition, fractional content from i.b.p. to 5000C, properties of commercial petroleum products or of their components, ash composition, and the hydrocarbon composition of dissolved gas. Fractionation curves, characteristics of individual fractions, and evaporation data are also given for most of the crudes. There are 16 references: 15 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]: Introduction 15 Ch. I. Crudes of the Perm'Oblast 21 Ch. II. Crudes of the Udmurt ASSR 135 Ch. III. Crudes of the Bashkir ASSR 149 Card 2/A -

PAVLOVA, Serafima Nikolayevna; DRIATSKAYA, Zoya Vasil'yevna; MKHCHIYAN,
Mariya Artemovna; BARANOVA, Zoya Nikolayevna; ZENYKHOVA, Nataliya
Mikhaylovna; ZAVERSHINSKAYA, Sof'ya Viktorovna; KLEYMENOVA, K.F.,
ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Petroleum in eastern regions of the USSR]Nefti vostochnykh
raionov SSSR; spravochmaia kniga. Pod red. S.N.Pavlovoi i Z.V.
Driatskoi. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 607 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Petroleum—Analysis)



# ZHMYKHOVA, N.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1441

21(4)

Pavlova, S.N., Z.V. Driatskaya, Z.N. Baranova, M.A. Mkhchiyan,

N.M. Zhmykhova, and S.V. Zavershinskaya.

Nefti vostochnykh rayonov SSSR; spravochnaya kniga (Oils of Eastern Regions of the USSR; a Handbook) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 506 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: USSR Gosudarstvennyy planovy komitet, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

Eds.: Pavlova, S.N.; and Z.V. Driatskaya; Executive Ed.: Ragina, G.M.; Tech. Ed.: Yashchurzhinskaya, A.B.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for petroleum production personnel, refiners, scientific research organizations, as well as students

Card 1/22

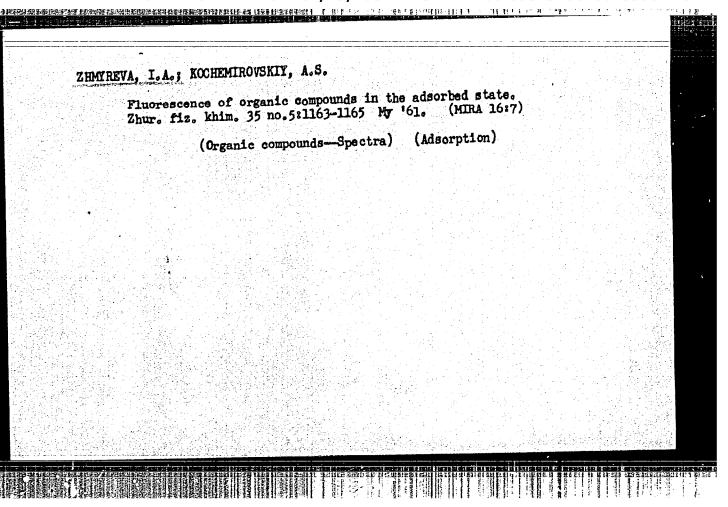
Oils of Eastern Regions of the USSR (Cont.)

SOV/1441

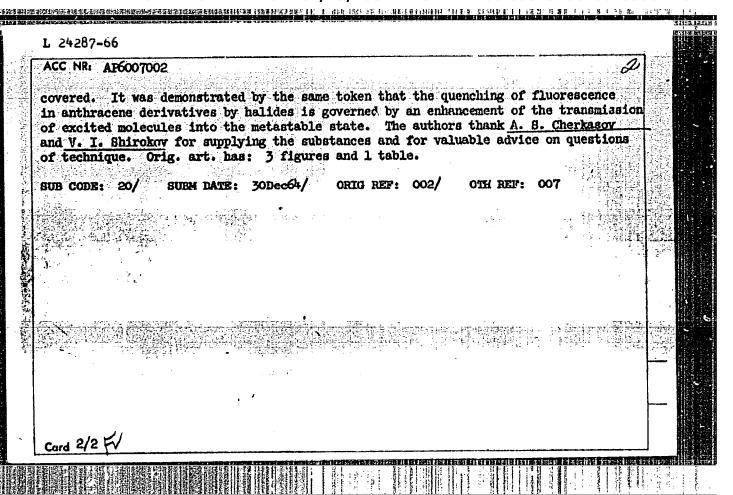
and faculty members at petroleum vuzes.

COVERAGE: This book consists of two parts. The first part constitutes a card index listing the characteristics of crude oil found in eastern regions of the USSR, as well as of its end products. The second part is a continuation of the handbook published in 1947 under the title Soviet Crudes. It contains more data, however, and treats a much larger number of crudes. The card index shows the properties of crudes as well as the products obtained from them by straight-run distillation. Card format as well as the method of showing the characteristics of crudes and their products was adopted by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Industry, and approved by the All-Union Council for the Study of Petroleum, Its Products, and Methods Used To Analyze Them. Earlier work done by Professor A.S. Velikovskiy, Candidates of Sciences S.N. Pavlova, P.S. Gofman, and Ye. F. Rudakova had been used in this book. P.N. Yenikeyev was consulted in matters dealing with petroleum geology. There are no references given.

Card 2/22



ACC NRI	AP6007002	SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/002/0303/0307
		obkov, V. P.; Volkov, S. V.
ORG: no		
TITE:		ption spectra of solid solutions of certain organic
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ganic de	rivative, organic ami	rum, solid solution, organic solvent, normetallic or- de, fluorescence quenching, halogenated organic compound
stable s spectra benzoic absorpti metastab of the t ating a in the s triplet	tates of organic mole of the triplet-triple acids and anthracene on the action of spec- cle state. The measur- transmission of sample sufficiently large po- dosence of excitation, absorption method was	ca on the mechanism and kinetics of formation of meta- ecules, the authors determined at low temperature the et absorption of alcohol solutions of several amino- derivatives, and investigated by means of triplet-triplet eific fluorescence quenchers on the population of the ements were based on a comparison, at fixed wavelengths, as under additional intense excitation capable of cre- opulation of the metastable states, with the transmission The apparatus is described in detail. The triplet- e also used to study the action of heavy halogens on the states. In the case of anthracene, a substantial in- e absorption density in the presence of bromides was dis-
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Card 1/2		VDC: 535.343



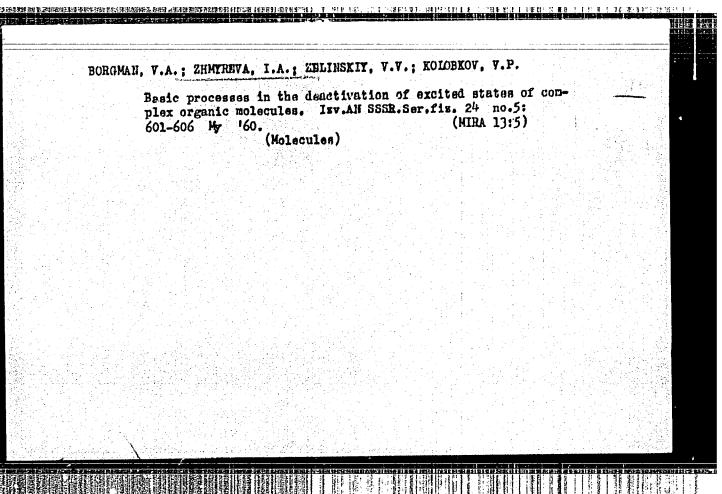
ACC	IR. AP6030720 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/002/0228/0235	
	R: Zhmyreva, I. A.; Kolobkov, V. P.; Vaynberg, T. I.; Makhlina, G. A.	
-	none	
	study of the luminescence of glass activated by holmium	
	E: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 5, 1966, 228-235	
	TAGS: luminescence, holmium, rare earth metal, glass, bsorption band, energy structure, radiation intensity, quantum generator	
ABST inte make sorp holm	ACT: This study was made in order to obtain additional data on the mechanism of action of rare earth activators with glass inasmuch as such information might action of rare earth activators with glass inasmuch as such information might action of rare earth activators with glass in optic quantum generators. The abit possible to utilize glass in the design of optic quantum generators. The abit on and luminescence characteristics of glass of various composition activated by the design of the design of the design of various composition activated by the design of the design of the design of various composition activated by the design of the design of the design of various composition activated by the design of t	
draw abso cent	rature. A diagram of the energy levels and the translation of the position of the for the trivalent holmium ion in the glass on the basis of the position of the position and luminescence bands. The luminescence of holmium in the glass was concated predominantly in the 5000 cm <sup>-1</sup> band (transition 5/7 -> 5/8). Therefore, the cated predominantly in the 5000 cm <sup>-1</sup> band (transition, and temperature on the form, at of glass composition, activator concentration, and temperature on the form, intensity, and duration of the 5000 cm <sup>-1</sup> was studied in detail. A level	
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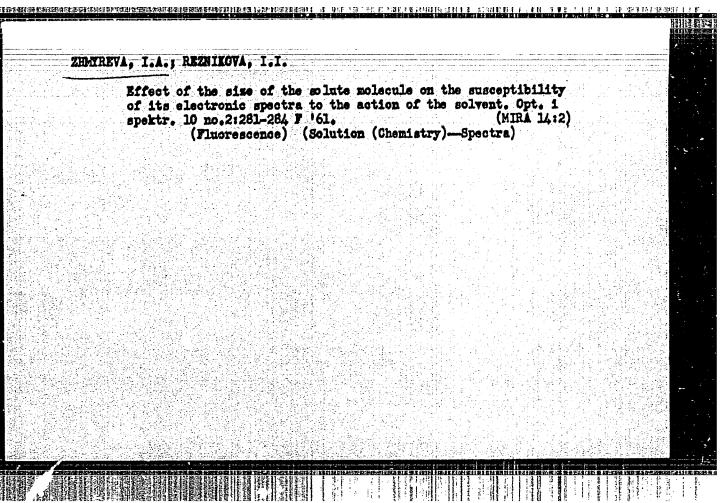
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splitting diagram was drawn for holmium levels 5/7 and 5/8 in the glass on the basis of change of the 5000 cm<sup>-1</sup> band structure with temperature. The experimental results show that 1) the intensity and duration of luminescence in the 5000 cm<sup>-1</sup> band vary greatly in the different glass compositions, 2) the BS-14 alumocalcium glass compositions have the brightest luminesce and simultaneously the longest luminescence amounting to about 4 x 10<sup>-3</sup> sec at Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> concentrations of 1% by weight, 3) the luminescence duration in the different glass compositions is not correlated with their luminescence intensity, 4) the quenching of luminescence in BS-14 glass compositions sets in at quite low Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> concentrations and substantially decreases the luminescence duration even at an increase of Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> concentration from 0.25 to 0.5, and 5) the temperature effect on the intensity and duration of luminescence in the various glass composition is relatively slight. The authors thank M. V. Yepifanov for his aid in the work with the ultra-traumeter and V. A. Sokolov and L. N. Galkin for measuring the intensity and duration of luminescence of some of the samples. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20,11/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 007

6442/2





S/051/60/009/003/013/019/XX E201/E191

Viktorova, Ye.N., Zhmyreva, I.A., Kolobkov, V.P., AUTHORS: and Saganenko, A.A.

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Duration of Phosphorescence in Solutions of Organic Compounds, at -196 oc

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 9, No 3, pp 349-352

TEXT: The effect of various external and internal molecular factors on the probability (r) of transitions of excited molecules to a metastable state is related to the ratio (8) of the quantum yields of phosphorescence and fluorescence at low temperatures (e.g. -180 or -196 °C). For long wavelength phosphorescence

$$\delta = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi + \mathbf{q}_2}$$

where p is the probability of a fluorescent transition, n is the probability of emission of radiation on transition from the metastable state to the ground state, and q2 is the probability of quenching in the metastable state. The authors studied the duration of phosphorescence (\(\cappa\_{\text{phos}}\)) in order to obtain information on quenching in the metastable state at -196 °C and to find to what Card 1/3

		I	8/0 <i>5</i> 1/60/00 3201/E191			
An Inv	estigation of the anic Compounds at	Duration -196 °C	of Phospho	rescence i	in Solutions	
the pr (である)	a change of 5 obability r. I ) and 5 at -19 mpounds dealt wit	ables 1 ar 6 °C for 1	nd 2 list t L7 compound	the values	of Tohos	
(III)	3-acetylamino-N- 4-acetylamino-N- 3,6-diacetylamin 3-methylacetylam	methylphth o-N-methyl	nalimide, Lphthalimid	le, iide.		
The co	mpounds listed in 3-methylacetylam	Table 2 a	ares nylphthalim	ilde.		
(XI) (AIII) (AII)	4-methylacetylam 3-hydroxy-N-meth 4-hydroxy-N-meth 3-amino-6-nitro-	ylphthalim ylphthalim N-methylph	nide, nide, nthalimide,			
(XI) Card 2	3-dimethylamino- 3-dimethylamino- /3	5-methylac 6-acetylan	etylamino- nino-N-meth	N-methylph	thalimide,	

# S/051/60/009/003/013/019/XX B201/B191 An Investigation of the Duration of Phosphorescence in Solutions of Organic Compounds at -196 OC (XII) 3-diphenylamino-N-methylphthalimide, (XIII) anthranilic acid, (XIV) paradimethylaminobenzoic acid, (XV) α-naphthol, (XVI) β-naphthol, (XVII) $\beta$ -naphthylamine. It was found that a change in the ratio & was a fairly accurate measure of a change in the probability of transitions of excited molecules to metastable states when the surrounding medium was altered. Acknowledgements are made to B.Ya. Svesanikov and P.I. Kudryashov for loan of the apparatus used to measure the duration of phosphorescence. There are 2 tables and 21 references: 16 Soviet and 5 English. SUBMITTED: December 22, 1959 Card 3/3

8/051/60/008/03/027/038 R201/E191 Zhmyreva, I.A., Zelinskiy, V.V., Kolobkov, V.P., AUTHORS: Kochemirovskiy, A.S., and Reznikova, I.I. On the Problem of the Effect of Solvents on the Electronic TITLE: Spectra of Organic Molecules q PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 412-414 (USSR) ABSTRACT: Bakhshiyev (Refs 7, 8) derived relationships between the effect of solvents on the electronic spectra of organic compounds and the refractive indices and dielectric constants of the solvents. According to Bakhshiyev the experimental results fit excellently the formulae derived by him. Unfortunately if one substitutes into Bakhshiyev's formulae the values of A and A n for a wider range of solvents than those investigated by him, the experimental and theoretical dependences no longer agree; such disagrement can be seen clearly in Fig 1 which shows the Card dependence of and on A for 4-aminophthalimide. 1/2 Here  $\Delta N_{3R}$  is the frequency shift due to a solvent and taki minimusu kanda kanda atam disebatika di pipuda di dinim kusili di atam kanda menserim seberah kanda Berenderah mengengan di atam disebatikan pilah di bahan di dida mahan bahan kanda mengengan berendak berendak

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064830012-5"

S/051/60/008/03/027/038 B201/E191

On the Problem of the Effect of Solvents on the Electronic Spectra of Organic Molecules

 $A = \frac{2\varepsilon - 1}{2\varepsilon + 2} + p \frac{2n^2 - 1}{2n^2 + 2}$ 

is the dielectric constant and n is the refractive index of the solvent. Experimental data also disagree with a theoretically predicted inverse proportionality between the effect of solvents on the spectra and the molecular radii of the solvents (Fig 2). The authors follow earlier workers (Refs 9-13) and suggest that it is wrong in principle to attempt description of the effect of solvents on the spectra using macro-properties of these solvents, since such effect is primarily due to short-range intermolecular interactions governed by micro-properties of the solvents. A semblance of the relationship between the shift in the electronic frequencies and the dielectric constant is due to the fact that the dielectric constant is governed by the microproperties of the solvents. There are 2 figures and 13 references, of which 6 are Soviet, 1 English, 2 Japanese and 4 German.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED:

August 12, 1959

AUTHORS !

Borgman, V. A., Zhmyreva, I. A., Zelinskiy, V. V., Kolobkov, V. P.

S/020/60/131/04/018/073 B013/B007

TITLE:

The Influence Exerted by Heavy Halogens on the Probability of Transition to the Metastable State and the Probability of

Deactivation of This State

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 4, pp 781-784 (USSR)

TEXT: The present paper is intended to show more clearly than was hitherto done that the action of extinguishers of the halide type on the fluorescence of organic compounds results in a higher probability (r) of transition of the excited molecule to the metastable state and to show the influence exerted by these extinguishers on the probabilities q<sub>2</sub> and x respectively of transitions from the metastable state to the ground state with and without emission.

Besides the salts of hydriodic acid, the authors used bromides as extinguishers. Besides the salts of hydriodic acid, the authors used bromides as extinguishers. q<sub>2</sub> is less increased by weak bromide extinguishers. In order to obtain a higher in some cases and clearer extinction in others, higher concentrations of iodides were used. Table 1 contains the absolute yields q<sub>fluor</sub> and q<sub>phosph</sub> of fluorescence and phosphorescence, as well as the rates of damping v\* of fluorescence at certain concentrations of the salts of bromides and iodides in

Card 1/3

The Influence Exerted by Heavy Halogens on the Probability of Transition to the Metastable State and the Probability of Deactivation of This State 8/020/60/131/04/018/073 B013/B007

solutions of organic substances in methyl alcohol. The damping of phosphorescence was carried out by means of a device developed by B. Ya. Sveshnikov and P. I. Kudryashov, and short-time recordings were carried out by means of the x-meter designed by N. A. Tolstoy and P. P. Feofilov. Different salts of one and the same halogen hydracid have the same effect: At the same molar concentration they have the same effect on the yield of fluorescence and the duration of phosphorescence. Next, the authors describe an attempt made to prove that there are no further complicating circumstances and errors in measurement. The use of bromides and higher concentrations of iodides made it possible to illustrate clearer cases of increase in q phosph under the action of extinguishers. Details are described. In all cases the duration of phosphorescence decreases considerably with increasing q phosph. A qualitative comparison of the yield of luminescence and the duration of phosphorescence shows in some cases that also the presence of iodine in the solution increases a considerably. Halogens have a particularly strong effect on \* if bromine and iodine are contained in the phosphorescent molecule. The deactivation of only 30 per cent of all adsorbing molecules falls to the portion of radiationless processes. Introduction of

Card 2/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064830012-5"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

The Influence Exerted by Heavy Halogens on the Probability of Transition to the Metastable State and the Probability of Deactivation of This State

8/020/60/131/04/018/073 B013/B007

iodine into the molecule of the luminescent substance increases x considerably. This holds also for 3-acetyl-N-methyl phthalimide.  $q_2$  is usually smaller than  $\pi$ . Introduction of iodine into the solution increases q2 in most cases to such an extent that the extinction on the metastable level reduces not only quad.sum but also qphosph. When using a less active extinguisher - bromine and high -pnospn concentrations of iodine - one obtains good examples for the increase of q phosph and, consequently, of q under the action of the extinguisher. The authors thank B. Ya. Sveshnikov, P. I. Kudryashov, V. A. Arkhangel'skaya, and T. K. Razumova for having put the necessary instruments at their disposal and for their valuable help. There are 1 table and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED:

October 26, 1959, by A. A. Lebedev, Academician

SUBMITTED:

October 7, 1959

Card 3/3

8/051/60/008/03/027/038 E201/E191

AUTHORS: Zhmyreva, I.A., Zelinskiy, V.V., Kolobkov, V.P.,

Kochemirovskiy, A.S., and Reznikova, I.I.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Effect of Solvents on the Electronic

Spectra of Organic Molecules 4

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3,

pp 412-414 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Bakhshiyev (Refs 7, 8) derived relationships between the effect of solvents on the electronic spectra of organic compounds and the refractive indices and dielectric constants of the solvents. According to Bakhshiyev the experimental results fit excellently the formulae derived by him. Unfortunately if one substitutes into Bakhshiyev's formulae the values of A and  $\Delta \gamma_{j, \pi}$  for a wider range of solvents than those investigated by him, the experimental and theoretical dependences to longer agree; such

Card 1/2 and theoretical dependences no longer agree; such disagrement can be seen clearly in Fig 1 which shows the dependence of  $\Delta V_{3R}$  on A for 4-aminophthalimide. Here  $\Delta V_{3R}$  is the frequency shift due to a solvent and

# B/051/60/008/03/027/038 B201/E191

On the Problem of the Effect of Solvents on the Electronic Spectra of Organic Molecules

 $A = \frac{2\epsilon - 1}{2\epsilon + 2} + p \frac{2n^2 - 1}{2n^2 + 2}$ 

where & is the dielectric constant and n is the refractive index of the solvent. Experimental data also disagree with a theoretically predicted inverse proportionality between the effect of solvents on the spectra and the molecular radii of the solvents (Fig 2). The authors follow earlier workers (Refs 9-13) and suggest that it is wrong in principle to attempt description of the effect of solvents on the spectra using macroproperties of these solvents, since such effect is primarily due to short-range intermolecular interactions governed by micro-properties of the solvents. A semblance of the relationship between the shift in the electronic frequencies and the dielectric constant is due to the fact that the dielectric constant is governed by the microproperties of the solvents. There are 2 figures and 13 references, of which 6 are Soviet, 1 English, 2 Japanese and 4 German.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1959

5.3100 67925 <del>5(4), 5(3)</del> SOV/20-129-5-35/64 AUTHORS: Zelinskiy, V. V., Kolobkov, V. P., Krasnitskaya, N. D. TITLE: A Universal Scale of the Effect of Solvents on the Electron Spectra of Organic Compounds PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 5, pp 1089-1092 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The authors give a short survey on the publications dealing with this subject and mention the papers by A. I. Kipriyanov (Ref 1), V. V. Zelinskiy, V. P. Kolobkov and L. G. Pikulik (Ref 2), V. V. Zelinskiy, V. P. Kolobkov and I. I. Regnikova (Ref 5). They suggest 4-amino-N-methyl-phthalimide as standard substance by means of which they construct the scale mentioned in the title. If the fluorescence spectra frequencies are plotted on the ordinate and the various solvents on the abscissa (at distances which correspond to the differences between the standard substance) the frequencies of the maxima of the fluorescence spectra of most of the organic substances for a certain solvent are on a straight line. Figure 1 shows such Card 1/3 diagrams for some phthalimide derivatives. In the absorption

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A Universal Scale of the Effect of Solvents on the Electron Spectra of Organic Compounds

spectra the points are on a curve. The reason for the different effect of the solvent on the fluorescence- and absorption spectrum will be dealt with by the authors at another place. Figure 2 shows the position of the maxima of the fluorescence spectra in different solvents for o-methoxybenzoic acid, aminonaphthaminophenazine and its derivatives, malimide derivatives, acridine and 2-aminoacridine. The authors set up a scale for 79 solvents in which zero is the position of the spectrum of 4-amino-N-methyl-phthalimide vapor, 100 - the position of the spectrum of this substance in water (Table 1). Certain rules governing the order of the solvents on this scale are found: the maxima and of the fluorescence spectra are in all solvents containing hydroxyl groups between 16000 and 19000 cm-1 where the alcohols form a subgroup between 17600 and 19600 cm -1. For the esters  $v_{f1}^{max}$  is between 18800 and 21600 cm<sup>-1</sup>, for ether between 21700 and 22050 cm<sup>-1</sup>, for aromatic hydrocarbons between

Card 2/3

67925
A Universal Scale of the Effect of Solvents on the Electron Spectra of Organic Compounds

22000 and 22500 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and for saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons max is 24400 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Differences in the state of aggregation do not influence the position of the spectrum, which was proved with menthene, stearic acid, solid and liquid diethyl oxalate. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED:

July 15, 1959, by A. N. Terenin, Academician

SUBMITTED:

July 6, 1959

Card 3/3

ZHMYREVA, N.A.; ZELIHSKIY, V.V.; KOLOBKOV, V.P.; KOCHEMIROVSKIY, A.S.;

REZHIKOVA, I.I.

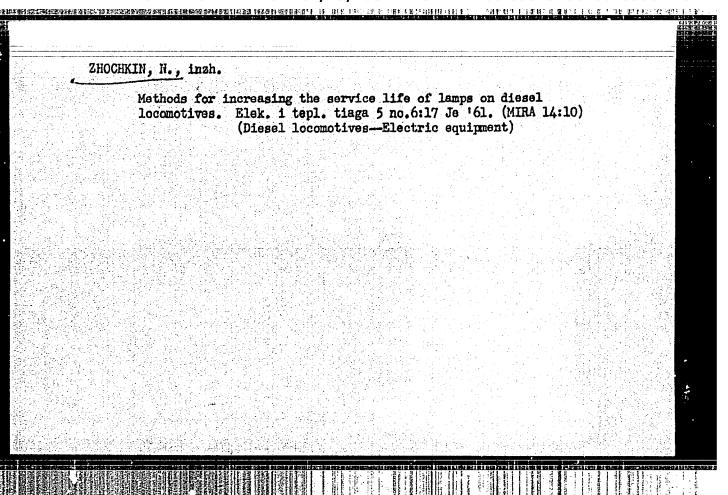
Current status of the problem of the effect of the solvent on the spectra of complex organic molocules. Inv.AM SSSR.Ser.

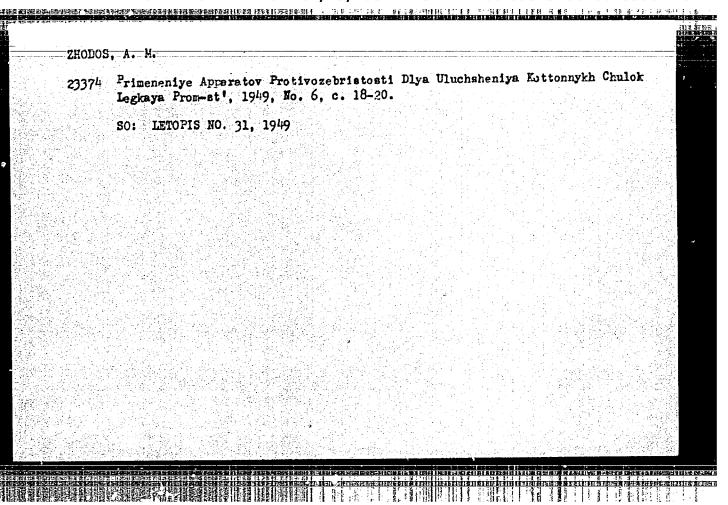
21z. 24 no.5:596-600 Wy '60. (MIRA 13:5)

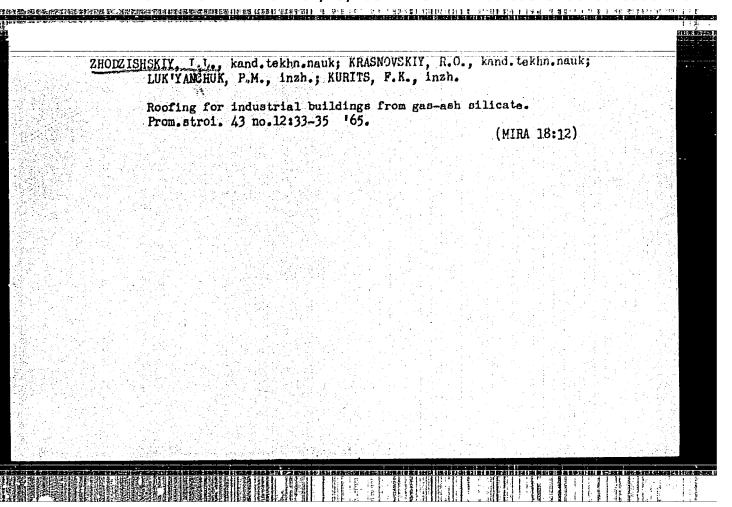
(Spectrum, Molocular)

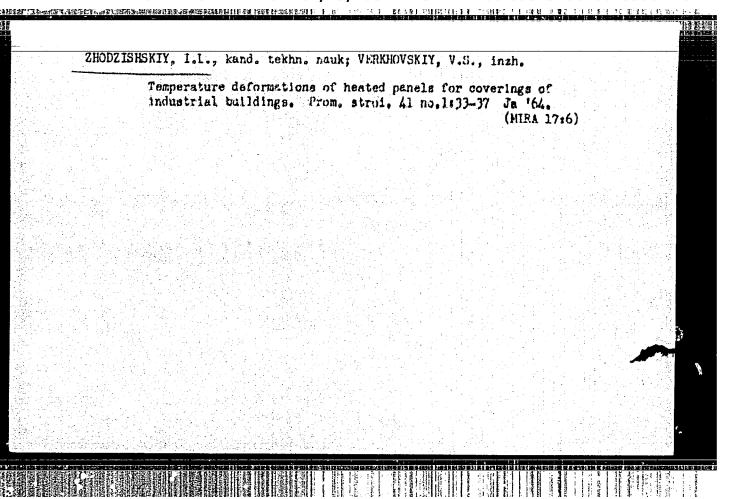
L 00500-67 EWT(1) ACC NR: AP6029004 SOURCE CODE: UR/0431/66/001/002/0127/0130 AUTHOR: Asatiani, T. L.; Gazaryan, K. A.; Zhmyrov, V. N.; Ivanov, V. A.; Matevosyan, E. M.; Nazaryan, A. A.; Filozov, A. F.; Sharkhatunyan, R. O. ORG: Institute of Physics GKAE (Institut fiziki GKAE) TITLE: On the possibility for measuring ionization of charged particles in a streamer chamber SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya, Fizika, v. 1, no. 2, 1966, 127-130 TOPIC TAGS: ionization chamber, particle track, charged particle, neon, proton beam ABSTRACT: Data are given from experiments conducted to determine the possibility of measuring the specific ionization of charged particles in a streamer chamber. The LYaP synchrocyclotron at OIYaI was used for passing protons with energies of 660, 200, 100 and 50 Mev through a streamer chamber measuring 50×35×15 cm filled with pure neon to a pressure of 1 atm. The results show 1.8:0.4 luminescent centers per cm of the proton track with a root-mean-square deviation of 0.29 mm from the approximating straight line. Microphotometric analysis of the films shows that the proposed method may be used for measuring the ionization of charged particles. In conclusion the authors thank Corresponding member AN SSSR A. I. Alikhanyan and Doctor of physical and mathematical sciences A. A. Tyapkin for cooperation and interest in the work. The authors are especially grateful to Candidate of physical and mathematical sciences **Card** 1/2

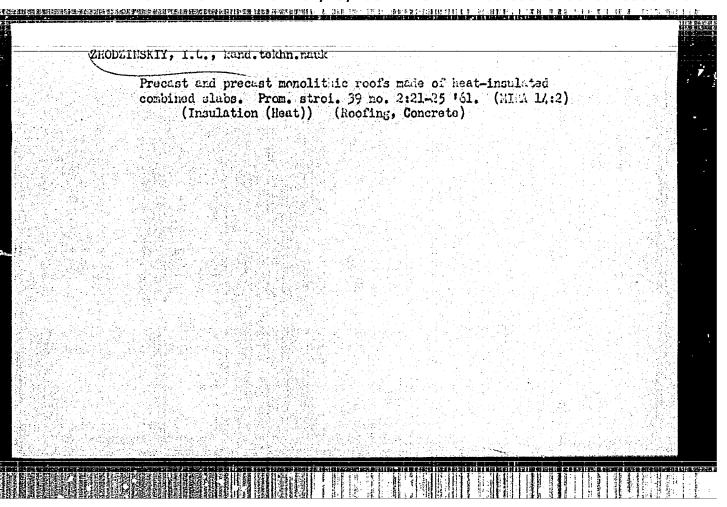
A. F. Pisare	AP6029004 ev for assistance V. N. Prokhorov	for direc	t assistano	en with	the measi	ilemanica en	discussions and to Yu. A.	
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SOV/124-58-11-13058

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 171 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhodzishskiy, G. A.

TITLE: The Effect of Nonuniform Heating on the Frequency of Natural

Oscillations of Saw Disks of Constant Thickness (Vliyaniye neravnomernogo nagreva na chastoty sobstvennykh kolebaniy

pil'nykh diskov postoyannoy tolshchiny)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. lesotekhnich. akad., 1957, Nr 82, part 2, pp 149-164

ABSTRACT: The frequency of natural transverse oscillations in a saw disk of

constant thickness is investigated by the Bubnov-Galerkin method.

The disk, with a rigidly attached arbor-hole contour and a stress-

free outer periphery, is subjected to nonuniform axisymmetric heating. The differential equation of the problem consists of an equation of the free transverse oscillations in a circular plate of

constant thickness subjected to the action tensile stresses (produced by nonuniform heating) symmetrically distributed over its middle

surface. The approximate flexure expression is taken in the form

Card 1/3  $w = a_0(r-a)^2(1+\frac{B_1}{b}r+\frac{B_2}{b^2}r^2)\sin(k\theta+\theta_0)\sin(\omega t+\alpha_0)$ 

SOV/124-58-11-13058
The Effect of Nonuniform Heating on the Frequency of Natural Oscillations (cont.)

where r and 0 are the polar coordinates; a and b, the arbor-hole and outer radii of the disk; k, the number of node diameters; ω, the angular frequency of oscillation;  $a_0$  and  $\theta_0$ , constants determined from the initial conditions;  $B_1$ and B2, constants determined from the boundary conditions on the external circumference of the disk (the boundary conditions on the internal arbor-hole circumference are satisfied automatically); ao is an arbitrary constant. The distribution of temperature along a radius is assumed to follow a power law. All integrals entering in the formula for computation of natural frequencies are given. The instance when k=0 in the case of a uniformly heated disk is compared with the known exact solution (expressed in Bessel functions) of the problem of the natural oscillations of a circular plate of constant thickness. In the computational example given, the frequency of the natural oscillations of a saw disk is determined for k values of 0, 1, .... 6, as well as for the temperature differences between the outer and inner circumferences equivalent to 0, 15, 30, 45, and 90°C. Also determined are the "critical" temperatures corresponding to zero frequencies in different forms of oscillations and coinciding with the failure of plane disks. It is pointed out that, since at k=0 and k=1 the frequencies of a uniformly heated disk increase, the disk cannot fail (the critical temperature is negative); at k>1, the frequencies of the disk diminish and "critical" temperatures exist. Card 2/3

The Effect of Nonuniform Heating on the Frequency of Natural Oscillations (cont.)

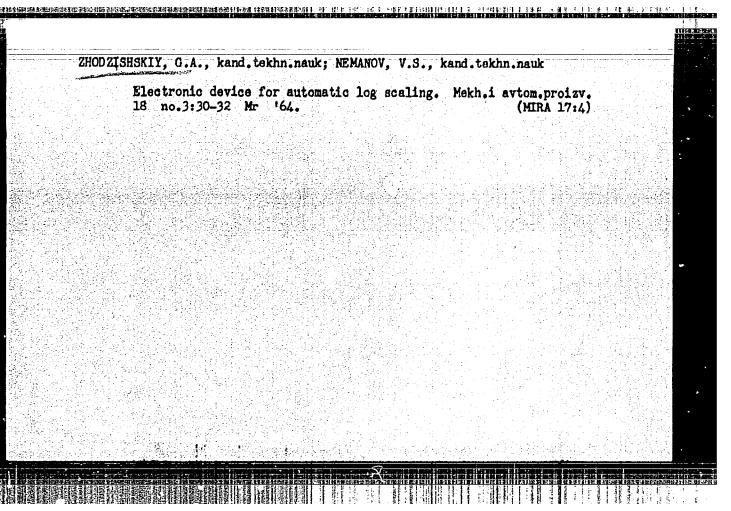
It should be noted that the expression chosen for flexure is only suitable or the determination of the lowest frequency for every given value of k; no investigations are included on the frequencies of the higher modes of oscillations in disks with several nodal circumferences.

A. D. Kovalenko

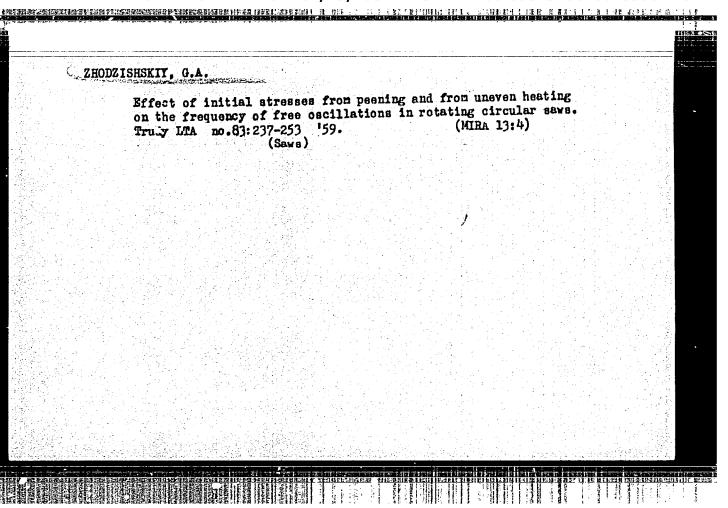
ZHONZISHSKIY, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YUZEFOVICH, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

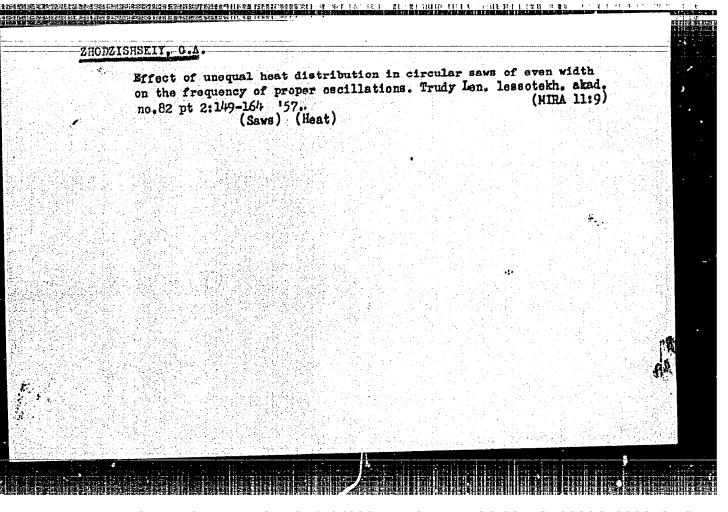
Using computers in the forest and woodworking industries.
Der. prom. 12 no.12:9-12 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.



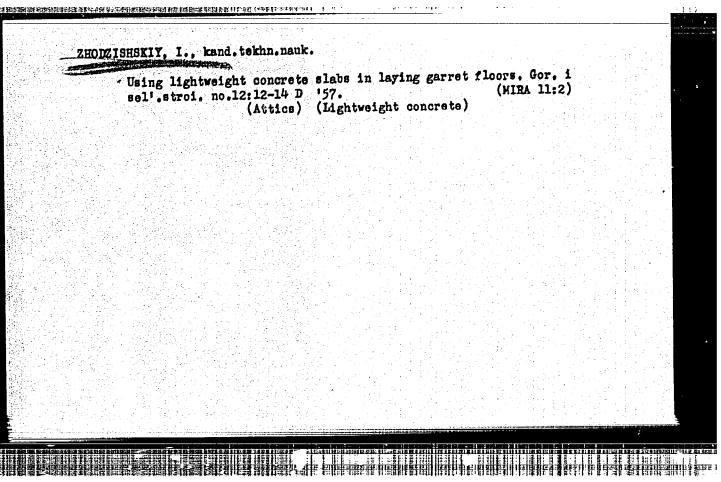
ZHODZISHSKIY, G. A.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The effect of stresses from uneven heating, forging, and centrifugal forces of inertia on the frequency of the free oscillations of circular saws". Leningrad, 1958. 20 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Acad im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 133)





成的经验的现在分词,这是这种的一种,我们们是一种,我们们们们们们们们们们们的对象的,不是不是一种的人,我们就是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一 ZHODZISHSKIY, I., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARASEIKO, P., inzh.; BRAUNSDORFER, I., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, V., inzh. 9 Condition of the structural elements in an experimental apartment house made of monolithic three-dimensional elements. Zhil. stroi. no.11:6-9 164 (MIRA 18:2)

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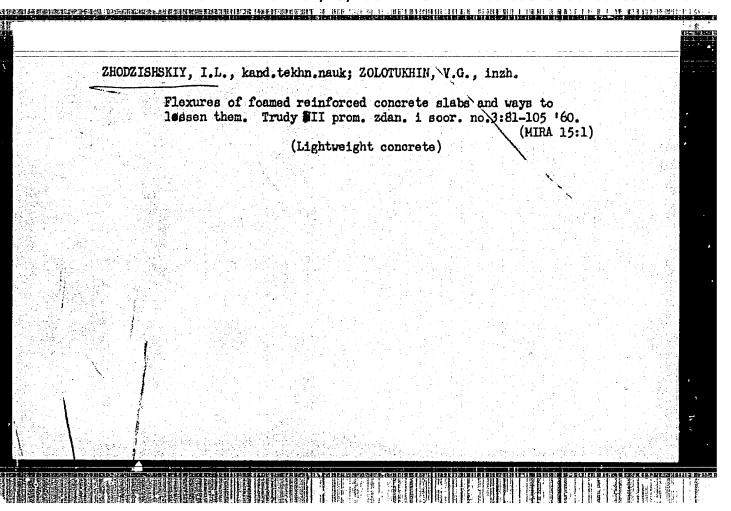


ZHODZISHSKIY, I. D.

\*\*Practical Methods for Calculation of Certain Combined Space Systems.\* Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 14 Feb 50, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Engineering Construction Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev

\*\*Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Yechernyaya Moskya, Jan-Dec 1950.

ZHODZISHSKIY, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk  KAP panel with a width of 3 m.  Jl '57.	Biul.stroi.tekh.14 no.7:11-13
was bauer with a width or 3 m.	Biul.stroi.tekh.14 no.7:11-13
	(MIRA 10:11)
1. Sverdlovskiy filial Vsesoyu	znogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta po pererabotke slant	aev. oncrete slabs)



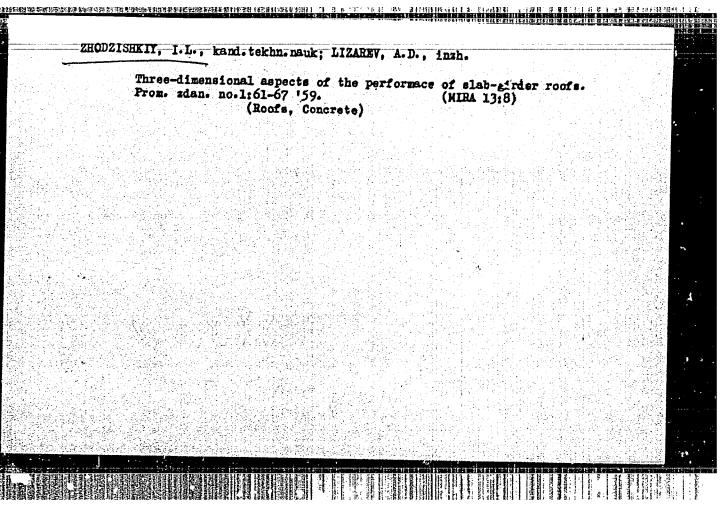
RATC, E.G. [Ratts, E.G.], k.n.t. (Moskwa); ZODZISZSKIJ, I.L.Z.;

[Zhodsishskiy, I.L.] k.n.t. (Moskwa); TARAKOW, V.F. [Tabakov, V.F.]

inz. (Moskwa); LENKIEWICZ, Wl., dr inz. [translater]

Apartment buildings constructed from spatial elements completely prefabricated. Inz 1 bud 19 no.2:41-50 F \*62.

ZHOUZISHSKIY. I.	L. kand tekhn.	nauk; LIZAREV.	A.D., insh.		
Girders NIIZHB	made of reinfo no.8:224-228	rced fly-ash c	oncrete slabs. 1 (MRA 13)		
l. Sver institu	ta promyshlenny	Vsesoyuznogo kh sooruzheniy Lightweight co	nauchno-issledov ncrete)	atel'skogo	



ZHODZISHSKIY, I.L., kand. tekhn. nauk

Combined foamed and reinforced concrete construction elements and the testing of mechanical properties of foamed concretes.

Trudy NIIZHB no.8:83-97 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Sperdlovskiy f. ial Vsesoyusnogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta prosyshiennykh soorusheniy.
(Lightweight concrete--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064830012

15(6) AUTHOR:

50V/115-59-9-8/37

Zhodzishskiy, I.L., and Zolotukhin, V.G.

TITLE:

The Determination of Bends in Construction Elements

During Field and Factory Testing

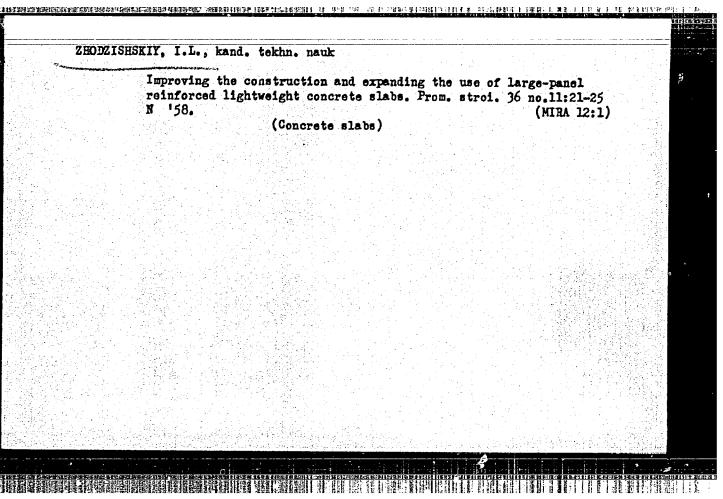
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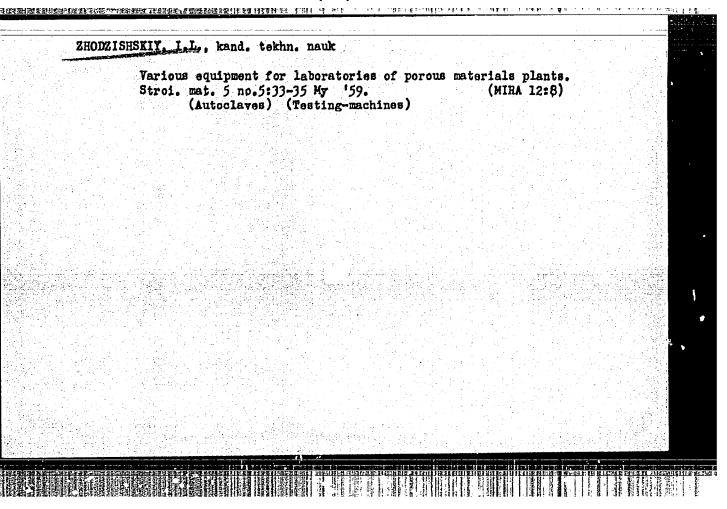
Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 19-20 (USSR)

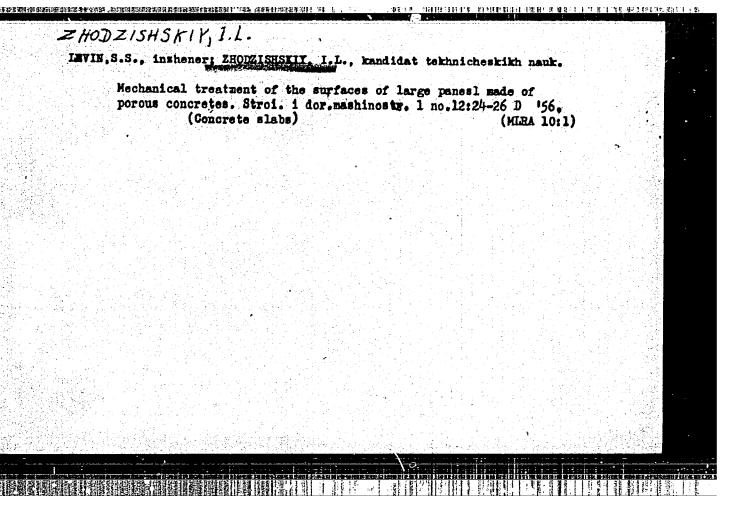
ABSTRACT:

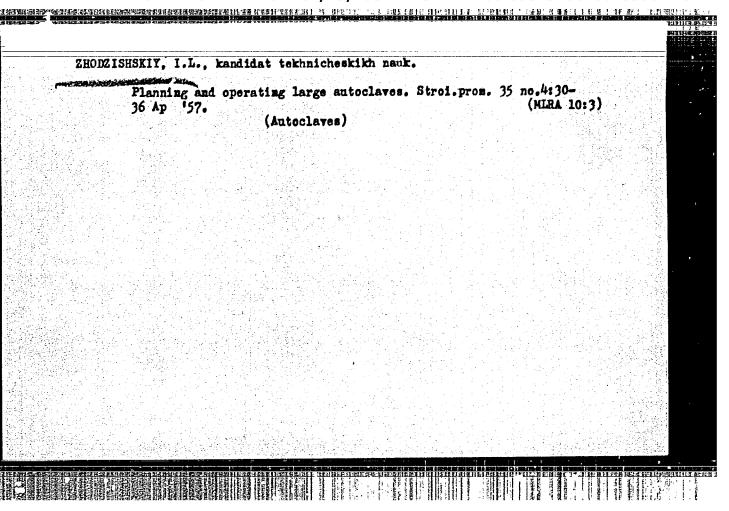
The authors of this article designed a device for measuring vertical displacements for factory and field tests of prefabricated concrete parts. The instrument, shown in Fig 1, is based on a micrometer of conventional design, which was converted for this purpose. Measuring pins are installed in the concrete part as shown in Fig 1. There are 2 diagrams.

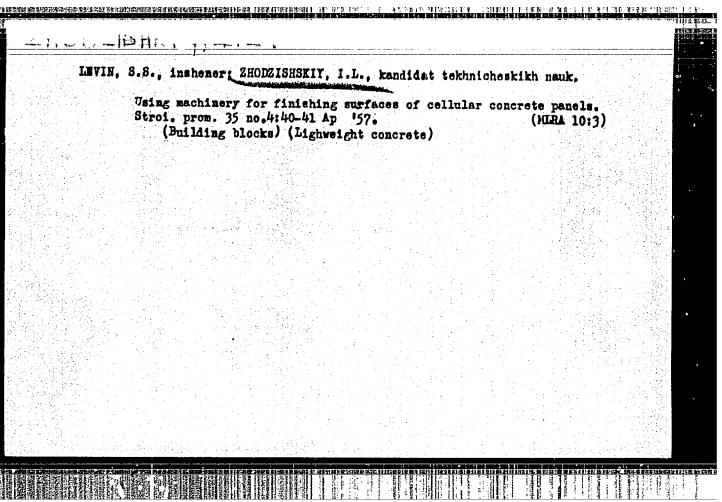
Card 1/1

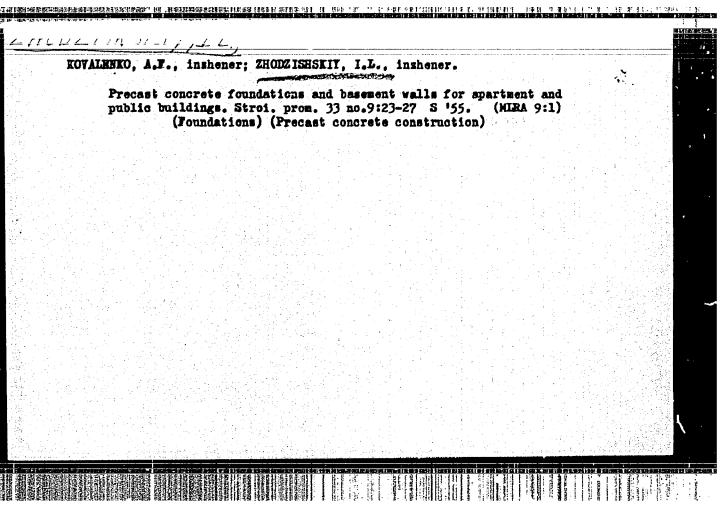












ZHODZISHSKIV. I. L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHINDNES, M.M., inzhener.

Roofs made of slabs and girders. Bet. i zhel. -bet. no.8; 296-300 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Roofs) (Concrete slabs)

